

Adjournment Motion.

re. the withdrawal of the Plague Regulation in Mattancheri.

President.—The Hon'ble Member for Mattancheri wishes to move the adjournment of the House to discuss a definite matter of urgent public importance namely to discuss the necessity for withdrawing forthwith the plague regulations as applied to Mattancheri. May I know whether any Hon'ble Member has any objection to this motion being discussed?

Rama Varmha Tampuran.—I object to it on the ground that this is a matter which could have been anticipated when the notice regarding this meeting was announced.

Mr. Popatlal Goverdhan Lalan.—The time has only come now. This could not have been anticipated at that time.

President.—The motion is in order. It may be moved at half-past three.

Supplementary Grants.—(contd.)

6. 30—Scientific etc. Department—G. T. School,
Trichur—Rs. 1,198.

Motion No. 1.—(contd.)

Mr. E. Ikkanda Warriar.—Sir, The reply given by the Hon'ble Member for Education is very disappointing and if I may be allowed to say so, very disheartening. In effect what did he say? He told us that there is unemployment and underemployment in the country. But it is also present in other countries. The cottage industries are quite good, he admitted. He also admitted that the Industry and the Trade Schools tried to develop those industries; but to use his own words 'failed to bring about the desired effect'. Everything, according to him, depends upon the improvement and reorganisation of those departments. But he further tells us that there are no experts who can improve or reorganise those departments. And so what he proposes is in order that he might land in difficulties he wants to be on the safe-side and proposes to take a leap in the dark. That, according to me, is the trend of the answer given by him. I would respectfully submit that the only way under the circumstances and the only thing that we have to consider under the circumstances if the situation is so gloomy as the Hon'ble Member told us, is to abolish that department altogether and save a lot of money on that. Otherwise what is the earthly use of running

that costly show and why should we allot this amount. The Hon'ble Member asks us 'Allow us to go on'. Why? I do not know why under these circumstances we should allow the department to function except it be to breed some parasites who will be a burden on the society. And then ultimately he tells us the only redeeming feature of his speech—"give us some schemes and then we shall try to work it out". At least that is the only hopeful feature of the whole speech delivered by the Hon'ble Member. I am only reminded of the case of a patient who went to his Doctor and told him that he was suffering from a certain disease and the Doctor says "You are". But the Doctor says, "You may yourself prescribe. I am not able to prescribe any medicine". I am afraid we are in that situation. We are not experts in these lines. The Department is supposed to entertain experts and they are expected to look after these. We come here and tell that these are the sufferings which the country is put to and some suggestions are put to them for their consideration. Then they will say "Oh! No. No. We shall not do it. You should do it yourselves". I am sure the moment we make suggestions they will say "Oh! You are not qualified to speak on the subject. You are some enthusiasts without knowing the responsibility. We cannot accept your suggestions". I am afraid it would be the situation. We would be moving in the vicious circle and the whole country will be nakedly starving. The Government will be afraid of taking a leap in the dark. I am afraid the ultimate situation is like that. Anyway I feel, although the situation appears to be very gloomy, I wish to make one or two suggestions in order that it may not be said that we are absolutely devoid of any suggestion in the matter and at least to make the Government think on the lines on which I make the suggestions. If the Government really desire to improve those industries they should not do it in this haphazard fashion and the question of increasing the earning capacity of the people is so important that any amount spent on it will not be a waste. Look at the enterprising countries. The examples of Japan. How many things do we find in our bazaars? The whole place is flooded with these small articles of very small value. They are all the products of cottage industries in Japan and I am sure the Government is able to organise in such a way even after taking a leap in the dark that they are able to flood us with articles of their own. The Department should make enquiries in the matter, should have experts of their own, must spend money and find out which articles will be more saleable. If that is to be so, I think the first step should be to reorganise

the Department or organise a separate Industries Department which we once had long before we started State industries. We have started certain industries here and there and now probably is the time for us to consolidate the work done. It is the proper time for the Government to organise an Industries Department and to appoint experts for organising cottage industries. Appoint special organisers of Cottage Industries after organising this Department. These are some of the suggestions that I could make and even before you do that, I think the Government can do some other things. Besides wasting money they can modify the curricula of studies. They can find out what is wrong in the training given to the boys. I understand that there are more than 1000 at a time working in all the schools of the State and they are given stipends for about 6 years. They spend 6 years of their precious time in the schools and after that they go about. I don't think even 2 per cent of them take to that work. What a huge amount of waste of money, what a huge amount of waste of energy we are incurring on that account! There must be something wrong in that. It must put the Government to thinking. Even now after the introduction of so many mills in the whole of India, inspite of foreign competitions you will be surprised to find that more than one-third or even more than half of the clothes consumed in the whole of India are the products of hand-looms in India. When you find that is the state of affairs can you not make these people do or give them such a training as would enable them to make it profitable to them as soon as they leave the school. There must be something wrong. You give them training for five or six years. Six years is a pretty long period and yet after six years you find them absolutely useless to make a living for them. To earn six annas a day, they are unable. Even with the existing staff I am sure you will be able to find out a solution. So you can change the curricula in such a way as to make it a little more efficient. You can give some specialisation, say for instance, on fine works even in weaving. What we call *Pavumundus* and *Kasavumundus* are not made in foreign countries. They are not generally made in mills. Your men, whom you train for six years in your schools, are not able to do it. Why don't you train them. Those articles will be saleable. Now they are asked to work on 20 counts which the mills supply at a cheaper rate. That is why they do not work it profitably. I am only suggesting. I am not boasting myself as an expert and telling you that this is the only solution. You can supply them with labour saving tools. There are any number of them. You

can supply modern tools. They don't get opportunities of practising on it. You can with profit introduce labour saving tools and modern tools for the individuals.

Then I would suggest the improvement of coir industries such as rugs, carpets, mats and other things which are manufactured in mills now. You can show it to them and ask them to do it in their homes. The only difficulty is you will have to find suitable markets for their products. If that is the only way to encourage an industry you have to do it. It is the duty of the Government to do it. If the Government really take up the role of the father in this matter as it ought to be the ideal of every Government—the relation that should exist between the Government and the subjects—I am sure they should not shirk in spending money on that. Having organised depots in various places where you will supply these materials purchase the articles and market them outside. There is no use of saying Government cannot do it. The Government should do it. If the people are not able to do it it is the duty of the Government to do it for the people until they are able to do it for themselves. These are some of the suggestions which I could at this moment lay before this House.

Then I can say another thing, viz., the handspinning of cotton. That was one of the resolutions I moved—a resolution which the Government accepted. The Government tried to work it. But it went out of fashion. So it was left there. I am sure it is existing in other places and there is no reason why it should not exist here also.

Mr. K. M. Ibrahim.—It died a natural death.

Mr. E. Ikkanda Warriar.—The moment I began to receive criticisms like that I shut my mouth and sat quiet in the hope that the Government would do something. Now if I ask them to do something they will say "It is quite impracticable". Why? The All India Spinners Association is doing it all over the country. They are organising spinning on a broad scale spending lakhs of rupees and giving food to lakhs and lakhs of people every year and that department is gradually increasing. There is no reason why we should not work it successfully. The only difficulty is for our people to understand that two pies a day or three pies a day is better than nothing. They are wasting their time. It may be that that will give them only two or three pies a day. I cannot understand why the Mysore Government works this spinning and weaving industry and the industries department has taken to it successfully for the five or six years. I do not understand why this Government are not able to do it. They have their own officers, they have

their own centres for teaching them, they supply them with tools, they supply them with spinning looms. They purchase the articles made by them and sell them. They are really loving that and they have taken it seriously. The real situation is this. It is not as the Hon'ble Member for Education has said "Some are victimised by their own vocabulary". It is not a case of that. It is really a case of starvation. I would request you to get out of your cars and get into one of the poor houses on your way to any place. Make it a point in your tours to go to one of the stray huts and ask them how they live and what are their difficulties. It is not this Economic Survey Committee that is going to tell you what you are going to do. That will at the most give some of the staggering figures. I may be saying that a large section of the people are suffering. They may say that 1500 people are suffering here. There is no denying the fact that there is necessity for an agricultural country like ours for a spare time occupation. There is no denying the fact that this spare time occupation will increase our earning capacity at least by a few pies in the day and this will increase the national wealth. Why should we want an expert committee? Formerly, before the appointment of this committee the whole thing was shunted to the Economic Development Committee which was given a decent burial. Now there is this Committee. All these questions which the Government do not seriously take up and which they do not really appreciate are shunted on to Committees. I am not playing with words. I want every Government officer to think in terms of the masses. It is not enough if you get some reports from the Committee. It is not enough if you flash from one end of the country in your cars or aeroplanes. You must get down and see what the actual condition is by coming into contact with the actual state of affairs. Your coffers are plenty. Look at the situation in the country. Everybody is starving for want of money. Your coffers are full. You are some how or other able to collect and fill your purse. There is very little balance left. The Diwan Peishkar will tell us "Oh! I have collected the whole thing. There is absolutely nothing wrong in the country". But is that really so? How do you get those moneys? Is that the real situation? I would earnestly request the Government to consider all these aspects and consider these questions in a more sympathetic spirit and do what is necessary for the improvement of the economic condition of the masses. With these few words and as the Government says they will consider this question and will consider the sugges-

tions made I would request the leave of the House to withdraw this motion.

Motion was, with leave, withdrawn.

Motion No. 2.

Mr. Joseph Pettah.—Sir, I move :—

To reduce Re. 1 in the allotment of Rs. 1198 under 30—Scientific etc. Department—G. T. School, Trichur, (*To draw the attention of the Government to the necessity of effecting certain improvements in the Government Trades School, Trichur.*) My purpose, Sir, is only to point out a few improvements which could be effected without much of additional outlay and not to indulge in any destructive criticism of the work that is being done in the Government Trades School at Trichur. I am sure the Officer in charge of the Development of Industries in the State will himself be only too glad to undertake these improvements if sufficient funds are placed at his disposal. My purpose, therefore, is to press upon the Government the urgent necessity of granting more money for this purpose so that the Government Trade School may be an institution useful or serviceable for the development of the various industries in the State, of course, as far as lies in the power of that institution.

I have some time back made an attempt to study the working of that institution. I cannot say that I have made a perfect study nor that I am in possession of all the details of the working of that institution. But I have gathered a few points which in my opinion appear to be rather defective in the working of that central institution in the State.

First of all, I understand that so far as the mechanical equipment is concerned it is fairly satisfactory. Though it is not of the first order, though it is not perfect, the mechanical equipment is fairly satisfactory. But the staff seems to be of rather poor quality. There are a number of unqualified hands as I understand in that institution and with these hands it is not possible to get the best out of the equipment which we have installed at great cost. One difficulty in such matters is to dispose of these hands. What to do with them? The Government service is expected to have some permanency about it. They cannot be disbanded. I would make a humble suggestion. There are various Industrial Schools of a secondary order in the State and whenever opportunities come let some of these men be shunted on to the various Industrial Schools and in their place more qualified hands be appointed in the

central institution if anything useful has to be done there. It is not a proposal for the immediate clearance of the hands there and putting in qualified hands which would work great hardship on the existing hands. But as far as opportunities occur the thing may be done.

Again, secondly, in the case of the commercial studies there again I understand that there is no unified systematic course of commercial studies. Students come, they take up individual subjects, some of them shorthand, others book-keeping while yet others type-writing and so on, and they are coached up for certain examinations in Madras. There is no systematic course of commercial studies instituted. I do not say that we are in a position to institute any course like B. Com. of Bombay or Calcutta, but something on a smaller scale. My point is that the commercial studies should be systematised. There must be a system there, not that one should take up certain subjects according to his own choice or option and then appear for the particular examination, which is neither fish nor flesh.

Another point again. With regard to the electrical studies there is what might be called Electrical Engineering, if a grand word may be given. I understand the institution is giving what is called a wireman's course. Nothing more is done. That is an important point worthy of our consideration and our immediate consideration also. Electricity seems to be the main hope of the future, not only here in Cochin State with the possibilities of Hydro-Electric Schemes but also elsewhere in India and all over the world it seems to be that the future is with electricity and, therefore, if we have only a wireman's course it is a sort of poor compliment to this central institution that is trying to secure industrial development in the State. A more developed course in electrical study or in electric engineering seems to be a great necessity of the present at least in one central place. The Government Trades School should be regarded as a central institution for the whole State. Some time ago I remember when the College question was in the air it was suggested that while the literary and scientific studies would be centered in one place at Ernakulam, the G. T. School may be developed into a technological institute. A very good suggestion it was. But I think nothing has been done so far to develop it into a technological institute which might do some useful service to the industry of the State. Its existence in the original state is a sheer waste of money because it happens to be a half measure. There are certain things which if half done cannot produce any effect

whatever. This is one of them. They may say 'Half a loaf is better than none'. But in this case half-measure seems to be worse than none at all. It is only a waste of money.

Again, some arrangements have been made for iron smelting and casting in that institute. But it is not completed. They seem to have instituted a machinery. But it is not working for want of certain other things which are necessary accessories. Those other things may cost a little. Iron smelting is an elementary process in iron manufacture. Something is done. But the money so far spent is a waste because the work is not completed. The whole thing is kept idle there.

In general I would say that we require to spend more money on technical training and industrial education. We have been spending colossal amounts and even to day we are spending huge amounts on the development of literary and scientific education. We have a number of Colleges and even now the Government are spending large amounts of money for the development of these colleges. To some extent they too are useful. They too are necessary. But in these days of industrial development a proportionate amount has to be spent also on the development of technical education. It is true that in the Maharajah's College we have the Scientific Department and on the other day there was a grand inauguration of the scientific section there. It is all well and good. But such developments proceed only to the extent of teaching scientific theory. And unless a study of theory goes along with the practical training nothing could be done except to create applicants for Government jobs. If you want to create people who would enter into practical life of industries and commerce or into the practical life of metallurgy and manufacture we want scientific training to be combined with practical training and this practical training could be given only in a technological institute. This practical training could be imparted better if some arrangements could be made for co-operation between the technological institutes and some of the existing factories in the country. Elsewhere in England and in other places we see such co-operation existing between the technological institutes and the actual factories. It is true that we have not very many factories in our State but we have in Trichur at least some and a few of the major ones, and in other parts of Cochin also we have some. Some scheme of co-operation might be devised by which technological institutes might enter into a sort of co-operation with the factories. I am sure if sufficient money is spent on this kind of training even the G. T. School

as it is, might be made a more useful institution for the development of some of our industries. It is to bring home this point that I have tabled this out motion.

Mr. Sankara Poduval.—Sir, I am also in agreement with the spirit of the cut motion. The G. T. School, Trichur, is a very useful institution. Considering the annual expenditure entailed by Government in its up-keep the paucity of students attending the several courses taught there, is striking. I am informed that it is due to the fact that the courses of studies given there are quite inadequate and inefficient. I would rather have fewer subjects taught there but taught on up-to-date and efficient lines so as to enable the students to come out of the institution to do work of their own in particular branches of study in which they have taken their respective courses. As it is, they get a smattering of several technical subjects but when they come out of the Institution they are not able to carry on the work expected of them. No doubt the idea of starting a technological institute is very fascinating and if that would bring in the desired result I would also join the people who advocate the starting of a technological institute. But till then we have to see that what little we do in this school is done efficiently. I would rather have some of the subjects removed and the other subjects taught in accordance with what is done, in Bombay and Calcutta. This aspect of the question deserves the consideration of Government and if any additional expenditure is entailed in that behalf, it has to be cheerfully met.

Mr. I. N. Menon.—Mr. President, Sir, there is no reason why it should be self-stultifying when I say that I accept the spirit of this cut motion. I may inform the House that steps are being taken to reform the Trades School at Trichur. Special syllabuses are being drafted in consultation with other technological institutes in other parts of the country and in England. Syllabuses have been got down and to suit our own needs these are being modified. The proposals will be submitted to the Government before the time of the next Budget. The details require some time more to be worked out and I have been spending the last few months in trying to draft the scheme in consultation with the people who are already in the field and I hope to place before the Government the mature scheme at the time of the Budget. In an appendix to my report on the Educational Survey I had suggested certain tentative measures which might be taken to improve the course of industrial or vocational education and I dare say that Government will pass orders by that time on that so that we shall

have to focus as it were all the energies of the Government on these points before the time of the next Budget. There is no doubt that there is a certain amount of wastage that is now taking place in all industrial schools and particularly in a larger measure in the Trades School, Trichur. Constant and close supervision has minimised this wastage to some extent. It seems to me that waste is bound up intrinsically with the present system so that without any radical reform it is impossible to eliminate waste altogether.

It is not possible at this stage to state at length the scheme we have drafted so far. But I may say that the main outlines of the syllabus for instance include a course of Industrial Chemistry by which subjects like the manufacture of paints, varnishes and ceramic pottery could be taught, weaving technology including dyeing, carpentry and cabinet making, the elements of electrical and mechanical engineering to replace the wireman's course, an elementary course in the principles of surveying and civil engineering just enough to serve as a suitable equipment for men who are going for field work and a short practical course in the science of agriculture with special reference to our conditions. As regards commercial subjects it is now proposed to transfer them to a school of commerce which may be run either jointly with this technological institute or even separately which may take and occupy the present home or may be transferred to another place like Ernakulam if that is more suitable, so that I may say what is to be done as the spade work has already been done and will be very nearly completed. I have therefore on behalf of the Government no difficulty whatsoever in accepting the suggestions made by the Honourable Member as the basis for this motion. I have also anticipated some of the things which he has said by way of defects. Some of them have already been rectified and others are on the way to rectification. I have nothing more to add on this subject which is already engaging the attention of the Government except to say that the utmost that is possible will be done and that as soon as possible.

മിസ്റ്റർ കെ. അയ്യപ്പൻ.— ട്രേഡ്സ് സ്കൂൾ പരിഷ്കരിച്ചാൽ നമ്മുടെ രാജ്യത്തെ തൊഴിലില്ലായ്മയ്ക്കു പരിഹാരമുണ്ടാകുമെന്നു പറയുന്നതു വെറുതെയാണു്. സാഹിത്യപരമായ വിദ്യാഭ്യാസം സിദ്ധിയ്ക്കുന്നവരെപ്പോലെതന്നെ ട്രേഡ്സ് സ്കൂളുകളിൽ പഠിച്ചുവരുന്നവരും സക്കാർ ജോലി അന്വേഷിച്ചു് അലയുകയാണു ചെയ്യുന്നതു്. വേറെ തൊഴിലിന്നു അവരും പോകുന്നില്ല. അഥവാ പോകുവാൻ അവർക്കു സാധിക്കുന്നില്ല. അതുകൊണ്ടു് ട്രേഡ്സ് സ്കൂൾ പരിഷ്കരിക്കേണ്ട എന്നല്ല ഞാൻ പറയുന്നതു്. ട്രേഡ്സ് സ്കൂളും മറ്റും ഇപ്പോൾ ഗവണ്മെന്റിന്റെ കഴിച്ചു

PLACES OF PUBLIC RESORT REGUL. AMENDMENT BILL 507

കൂടുതൽ അലങ്കാരങ്ങളായിട്ടുണ്ട്. അലങ്കാരത്തിന്റെ നിലയിൽ അതിനെ വെച്ചുക്കൊണ്ടിരിക്കാതെ നിവൃത്തിയില്ല. തൊഴിലില്ലായ്മ പരിഹാരം വരണമെങ്കിൽ വലിയ തോതിൽ വ്യവസായം സംബന്ധിച്ചും മറ്റും വല്ല പദ്ധതിയും ഗവണ്മെന്റു സ്വീകരിക്കണം. അങ്ങിനെ ചെയ്യാതെ ഡേസ് സ്ക്രൂം പരിഷ്കരിച്ചുകൊണ്ടു മാത്രം ഒരു പ്രയോജനവും വരികയില്ല. അതൊക്കെ വാസ്തവത്തിൽ സാധിക്കുകയോ വഴി പ്രമേയത്തിന്റെ പുറംമുഖങ്ങളിൽ മാത്രമേ ആകയുള്ളൂ.

Mr. Joseph Pettah.—I am very glad that a rather comprehensive scheme is already under the contemplation of the Government.

Mr. K. Ayyappan.—It is not.

Mr. Joseph Pettah.—At least that is my idea of it. If that scheme is carried into effect something will be done to make the institution more useful than it is at present. But my only request in this connection is that even this modest scheme may not be kept in abeyance for an indefinitely long time as some other schemes are kept. My request is, that it may engage the urgent attention of the Government and that they should carry it into effect at the earliest possible opportunity and should not be made the subject of indefinite consideration for an unusually long number of days. With this request I desire to withdraw the motion.

Motion was, with leave, withdrawn.

Demand put and carried.

Bill to amend the Places of Public Resort Regulation, X of 1097.

President.—The Government Advocate and Law Officer will move the Bill to amend the Places of Public Resort Regulation, X of 1097.

Mr. Thomas Manjuran.—The object of this Bill is to introduce a small amendment in the Places of Public Resort Regulation X of 1097 with a view to confer upon the Health Department certain powers for entering into licensed places of public resort and inspecting them with a view to ascertain and ensure the sanitary conditions within the enclosures; to see that they are consistent with the requirements and are such as could be countenanced by the department. When the original regulation was introduced there did not exist the Department of Public Health as it exists today and it was thought that an amendment of the law as is now proposed would be a very